THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

How we Spend June—The Summer Exodus—A Coming Revolution—The Long and Short of It—Styles for Saratoga—Bathing Dresses, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 1870.

People who rush out of the city at the first breath of summer lose the finest month in the year for enjoying its pleasures. The roses of June climb brick walls as luxuriantly as wooden palings, the grass is as green, and is more valued because there is less of it, while the very streets, white and clean from spring showers, blossom out into so many gay parterres of flowers, and rejoice at the fresh *toilettes* which transform their dullness into so charming a panorama.

June, moreover, is not only the month of roses and strawberries, but of picnics and country excursions. Not a square block can be traversed upon any of these fine mornings without meeting troops of shining children, with waved blonde hair, widesashes tied over *pique* dresses, and lunch baskets, hurrying to the place of church and Sabbath school rendezvous, or couples and parties of ladies and gentlemen, "holiday" written in every line of their laughing faces, and rippling in every fold of the ladies' dresses, going on a boating or yachting excursion; or to spend a day with a friend in the country, and if you could take a clairvoyant look at them a few hours later you would seem coquetting on some pretty lawn in Westchester county, or gathering shells and muscles on the shores of Staten Island. Yes, the city is not without its pleasure, it is not left entirely desolate, at least during the first summer months. The strawberries come much earlier and stay later than in any one locality in the country, and the fresh fruit follow each other so closely and exhibit such profusion that the same side walks, during the brown earth, would seem to be their natural home.

THE SUMMER STAMPEDE.

The usual summer exodus has commenced; but this season it finds its way less to Europe than to the many localities worth visiting in our own land. There is little call in the European line, in the way of disguise, at the follies into which the extravagant admiration of everything European betrays in.

A couple of months ago a lady sent to Worth, the Paris dressmaker, for a spring costume of the very latest style. Four weeks later she received it, an ordinary affair of a reputable shade, of a style which had already been transferred at each year's end to "cheap" counters, because it was found unsalable. Imagine her mortification at paying fourteen hundred francs for a dress would have cost if she had purchased the material and had it made in the best style here. The finish up the matter, for any annoyance the visit was accompanied by a spring hat of very full "Leghorn" straw, which had been worn all winter in New York, and which had already given place to lace, straw and chip of quite different shape.

Of course, she did not obtain much sympathy, and she had the pleasure of hearing her friends displaying charming and distinguished Charlotte Cordays and "Pamelas" bonnets, with their exquisite mixture of silk and *crepe de chines*, while she rustled in that "horrid, draggled, faded thing, which she had been worn all winter in New York, and which had already given place to lace, straw and chip of quite different shape.

Of course, she did not obtain much sympathy, and she had the pleasure of hearing her friends displaying charming and distinguished Charlotte Cordays and "Pamelas" bonnets, with their exquisite mixture of silk and *crepe de chines*, while she rustled in that "horrid, draggled, faded thing," which she had been worn all winter in New York, and which had already given place to lace, straw and chip of quite different color, or a different shade of the same one. The cascade is tight-fitting, the skirt generally open at the back, cut in deep points, and looped at the sides with rosettes or bows to match the petticoat. It is trimmed with lace or ruching, headed with feathered cut ruches—the sleeves always flowing and ruffled at the wrist. A most singular toilette of this description was one of pale buff satin, over a skirt of *capoul* grenadine. The skirt was plaited, large box plaits, and rich crimped fringe and ruches. The bonnet was of Italian straw, lined with pale green, and trimmed with a scarf of green china crape, of the lightest tint, and two roses, one pink, the other buff, with their foliage.

Another was composed of blue *faille*, with a *casque* of rich hair striped with white and *gouté de soie*. The trimming upon this consisted of bands of the faille, edged with silk pinked out, and the bonnet worn with it was a charming boquet of rice straw trimmed within blue China crape and without the strings.

A pretty costume of striped (*grainville*) silk adopted alternate flounces of the material, as well as from its exceedingly good taste. It was trimmed with black lace and ruches feathered on the edge of the silk, which had a exceedingly light and pretty effect. The skirt was looped with black velvet ribbon, and the bonnet trimmed to match. The high hat of fine straw was also trimmed with black velvet and large veils of Marseilles.

There were many dresses of white piqué trimmed with bands of the finest German embroidery, put on as pleated ruffles, and mounted with sashes of handsome blue, black striped *grosgrain*, with those of the same color as hat of English or Italian straw, trimmed with the laces and ruffles, of mixed boquet of field or garden flowers.

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Saratoga is to be very brilliant this season. But it is always the most brilliant season of American watering places. Among the dresses recently prepared for a young married lady sojourning there, was one of light green silk, trimmed with bands of the same shade of green, alternating with ruffles of black lace. The tablier (front breadth) was covered with lace ruffles, headed with ruches of the darker shade of silk. The bodice, cut low, was finished at the back, was also trimmed with lace and ruches.

A short dress of stone colored *batiste* was trimmed with flat bands of the same, and cross cut folds, edged with very narrow double folds of blue silk, stitched like pipings.

A long cascade of white embroidered muslin with open sleeves, was arranged to be worn over a dress of mauve silk. It was considered rash of silk, with fringed ends, was tied over it. The cascade was in deep shape, and edged with Valenciennes ruffles.

A dinner dress consisted of a skirt of black *faille*, trained and bordered with blue satin, edged with a row of black and white lace. Across the front breadth were two bands of blue satin two inches wide, edged on both sides with lace, both black and white but very narrow, the white laid first. This skirt was accompanied with a long *casaque* of blue satin, richly trimmed with black and white lace, cut from the front, with barbes of black and white lace interminged, and a deep fringe.

A charming walking dress is of a new brilliante (Roubaix manufacture.) Roubaix is a small town ten miles from Lyons, and has recently become celebrated for a variety of beautiful fabrics. This brilliante is a pale silk chambry *gaiete*; it trims exquisitely with crimped silk fringe, does not miss easily, and is only $1 50 per yard. The bodice of this dress was cut in two points, and the back, over a second skirt of white China crape, trimmed with white silk fringe.

A very pretty evening dress of pink *faille* was mounted with fluted flounces of clear white muslin, and an overskirt to match; the overskirt was looped up and drawn back with gold satin bows. The bodice was open and pointed back and front. The sleeves were plain to the elbow, and finished with a row of fluting rather wider than the single row which surrounded the neck, and was fastened by a pink satin bow in front of the corsage.

BATHING DRESSES.

Suits of every description for this purpose are exhibited in all the ladies' furnishing houses at from four to five dollars each. They are generally composed, however, of striped cotton, or some ugly woolen material that cannot be got rid of in any other way, and are bought, because ladies think it a matter of very little consequence of what a bathing dress is composed, and some are actually persuaded into the belief that a thick, striped cotton stuff is as good as any other. I do not believe it. The best material is soft (not fine) all wool flannel, marine blue or Russian gray. Make it into trousers and belted blouse, trim the blue with black alsace braid; the grey with scarlet. Bend in a flat straw hat, and tie it down with ribbon, and the costume is complete. The cost of it, home made, will be three dollars without the hat, but it will be tasteful, and pay for the additional trouble in the fitness, comfort and becomingness, and all this is something, even in a bathing dress.

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THE FATE OF A DRUNKARD.

Sad Case of Death in the Harrisburg Prison—Wreck of Intellect.

There died in the prison at Harrisburg on Wednesday morning, Professor P. S. Kountz, in the horrors of *delirium tremens*. The *Telegraph* says:

The history of this man and his case is a remarkable one. He was born of staid and reputable parents in the vicinity of York Springs. At an early age he was sent to Europe to finish his education. His talents were highly developed and well laid. He exhibited unusual talent and was the pride of his friends and relatives. Thousands of dollars were spent in the cultivation of his early promising genius. He returned with honors from several institutions of learning in the old country, having studied law, medicine, and finally theology. His profession being to become a minister of the Lutheran church, he was ordained and preached in several colleges—one at Gettysburg—being a proficient in the German, as well as the English, in even different tongues. During the last two years his career, commenced so propitiously, has been downwards. His habits acquired irresistable attraction, to the madness of the intoxicating bowl, from all he could control and do to reclaim him was in vain. He spent a patrimony of four thousand dollars, and died the death of his father. His mother spent four or five thousand dollars upon him, in her efforts to save her wayward son. His sister contributed her share of a distributed estate, four thousand dollars. His brother spent money he drank up in the liquor. At one time he was brought to himself, and for a time he practiced medicine for a brief period. He refused to remain at home and wandered off to the annoyance and grief of his friends, relatives and friends. He frequented Harrisburg, York and Lancaster, disgraced his self and every pretense; became a burden to those with whom he associated, and on the 4th of this month he was arrested from a prominent house in this city, having become a perfect nuisance. He died the first day of his confinement, and was placed in the county jail for safe keeping.

On last Monday, the 27th ult., he was charged, and telling the jailer that he was ashamed to remain in Harrisburg he went into the county prison and was locked in the cell-room. But alas to human hopes and promises! No sooner had he spent the night in the prison till he bound himself in rum. Entering a severe attack of *delirium tremens*, the draught for even glasses at the bar before he could be check-ed, and in a few moments afterwards fell in the floor of the bar-room, having taken possession. Here he lay for a day or so in a drunken stupor, surrounded by those who were drinking and suffering for days, living upon the precipice of hell. He soon left the bar-room, quarrelsome, slanderous, unbearable; and the community had him arrested and committed to jail on a charge of criminal conversation and slander.

Mr. Simmons, the keeper of the jail, knowing the individual and his condition, begged that the case might be settled, that the man might be liberated from prison, and that he be gone in nervous spasms as to render his confinement exceedingly uncomfortable to those obliged to reside in the jail. The case was settled, the prosecutor paying the costs.

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Mr Simmons and his family were assiduous in their attentions. Medicine, as directed by the prison physician, was administered once every hour. Everything that could be done to give rest to and restore the unfortunate man's nervous system, was performed with care. The jailer himself, his family and eligible Demons, hobgoblins—anything and everything in the shape of horrors—tore at his cot, crept under it, over it, struck at the wall, and, indeed, experienced all a human being could feel in the most horrible dream. He died this morning, after spending the night in unconsciousness, and the ravings of delirium. His eyes protruded from their sockets, the terrible of fright and over-straining of the muscles.

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A SUIT FOR TWO MILLIONS.

Claim Against the Officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Ephraim Williamson has brought suit against John D. Perry and other officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, setting forth that he is the owner of two thousand shares of full paid stock of the company, and that there are three thousand other such shares of the company. That the directors called for assessments on the stock of the company amounting to fifty per cent., and said out those not paying up the assessments. That he paid the money and that he does not know, but he says that the directors have issued certificates for the stock. He claims that on the forfeiture of the other stock, the holders of the three thousand shares will be left possessing only stockholders of the company, and that the directors will be left possessing the road, thirteenths of the railroad. He charges that the directors instead of building the road by their own agents, have let the contract at large profits, made an arrangement to build the road by the Credit Mobilier of America, and by another, of which they were members, turning over the bonds to the Credit Mobilier at ruinous and grants. That their profits by this little arrangement reached two hundred per cent. on the capital stock. The amount that the road has been built 68 miles, and has received subsidies and aid to build it to that point, but for the unlawful act of the directors; that the road constructed, or of a very inferior character, but that they have issued bonds to the amount for $6,500,000, of which J. Edgar Thomson, John Gilfillan, Sidney Dillon and others are interested, and that Dabney, Morgan & Co. are now selling these bonds. He charges that the injunction of the directors has been engaged to create a lien, to be foreclosed to defraud the shareholders of their rights.

The judgment asked is the recognition of the plaintiff's rights as a shareholder, and damages against the directors; an injunction on the sale of any stock or bonds of the company; an account of the profits known to John Shoemaker, Miller & Co., of all their profits on the road, and a decree that the railroad, all securities, moneys and land they have received under their contracts, and have not applied to the proceeds of so much of the last mortgage bonds as has been sold.

Mr. Justice Barnard, of New York, has enjoined the trustees of the new mortgage, and Jay Gould, Morgan & Co., from disposing of any of the bonds or their proceeds till the further order of the court, and has granted an order to show cause why this injunction shall not be continued to match. The high hat of fine straw was also trimmed with black velvet and large veils of Marseilles.

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THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Reports on Improved Methods of Conducting Primary Elections.

Encouraging Prospects--The People Wheeling into Line, Etc.

An adjourned meeting of the Independent Republican Executive Committee was held Friday afternoon, at the headquarters, corner Smithfield street and Virgin alley. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested.

In the absence of the Chairman, John Wilson, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq., was called to preside, and Mr. James R. Reed was chosen Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Mr. Aaron Floyd, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a favorable report, stating that ample funds would be forthcoming for defraying the expenses of the campaign.

On motion, Robert Finney, Esq., was chosen Treasurer.

REPORTS ON IMPROVED PLANS FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Improved Plans for Conducting Primary Elections was then called for, when each member of the Committee submitted a plan, as follows:

PLAN SUBMITTED BY MR. DAVID KIRK.

1st. The voting at primary meetings shall be by ballot.

2d. The people shall vote direct for the candidates, and at the same time they shall vote for delegates to a Convention. The voice of the people shall be considered as instructions to the delegates, who will be required to vote in the Convention for the candidates receiving a plurality of votes at the primary meetings.

3d. Each election precinct having 250 or less registered voters shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote in convention. Each precinct having over 400 registered voters and not over 500, shall be entitled to two delegates and two votes in convention, and all precincts having over 500 shall be entitled to three delegates and three votes in convention. The official registration of the previous year shall be the standard.

Fourth. Voting in convention shall be by open ballot on printed slips, the delegate signing his name and name of election precinct he represents. The Secretary shall publish aloud the vote as the vote of the ward, borough, or township represented.

The candidates receiving a plurality shall be declared the nominees of the Convention.

In case of a tie vote, further balloting shall be had, when the delegates may vote according to their own preference.

PLAN SUBMITTED BY MR. GEORGE FINLEY.

WHEREAS, Our Republican form of government does not require that any candidate at all shall be voted for unless he receive a majority of the votes polled, but on the contrary a plurality under shy and all circumstances is sufficient to elect; and whereas, the practice of requiring a majority of votes polled has come to be necessary to a nomination—which practice had its origin amongst Southern politicians of the slave States, and was adopted by them as a means by which the majority of votes cast by the people might use undue influences over majorities (physical force) in order to control the individual bodies to a dead lock, unless the majority acceded to their wishes; and whereas, it is the duty of every true Republican to shun all artifices and frauds. He frequented Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia, disgraced himself and every pretense; became a burden to those with whom he associated, and on the 4th of this month he was arrested from a prominent house in this city, having become a perfect nuisance. He died the first day of his confinement, and was placed in the county jail for safe keeping.

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MEMORANDA.

"Seer Lucker," much used for common summer suits, is composed of a mixture of cotton and linen thread, which gives a sort of wiriness to the texture. A suit of it ready-made costs from twelve to twenty dollars. It was formerly used extensively for men's summer coats.

Bottede is a very fine close material, a mixture of silk and linen. It is used in the place of linen for suits, but is more costly. It is procurable in red-heather.

Popline de Roubaix is a new and pretty material, made only of soft wool. It makes charming and useful morning dresses trimmed with bands of *crepe de chine*.

The new "Duchesse" lace is something like Honiton, only finer. Honiton being no longer manufactured, this new substitute will probably become a great favorite.

The "Adirondack" belt is a new leather band stamped in various ornamental devices, to which a leather chatelaine is attached on one side, and a pouch containing brush, comb, scissors and sewing implements on the other. It is a very useful companion.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE FATE OF A DRUNKARD.

Sad Case of Death in the Harrisburg Prison—Wreck of Intellect.

There died in the prison at Harrisburg on Wednesday morning, Professor P. S. Kountz, in the horrors of *delirium tremens*. The *Telegraph* says:

The history of this man and his case is a remarkable one. He was born of staid and reputable parents in the vicinity of York Springs. At an early age he was sent to Europe to finish his education. His talents were highly developed and well laid. He exhibited unusual talent and was the pride of his friends and relatives. Thousands of dollars were spent in the cultivation of his early promising genius. He returned with honors from several institutions of learning in the old country, having studied law, medicine, and finally theology. His profession being to become a minister of the Lutheran church, he was ordained and preached in several colleges—one at Gettysburg—being a proficient in the German, as well as the English, in even different tongues. During the last two years his career, commenced so propitiously, has been downwards. His habits acquired irresistable attraction, to the madness of the intoxicating bowl, from all he could control and do to reclaim him was in vain. He spent a patrimony of four thousand dollars, and died the death of his father. His mother spent four or five thousand dollars upon him, in her efforts to save her wayward son. His sister contributed her share of a distributed estate, four thousand dollars. His brother spent money he drank up in the liquor. At one time he was brought to himself, and for a time he practiced medicine for a brief period. He refused to remain at home and wandered off to the annoyance and grief of his friends, relatives and friends. He frequented Harrisburg, York and Lancaster, disgraced himself and every pretense; became a burden to those with whom he associated, and on the 4th of this month he was arrested from a prominent house in this city, having become a perfect nuisance. He died the first day of his confinement, and was placed in the county jail for safe keeping.

On last Monday, the 27th ult., he was charged, and telling the jailer that he was ashamed to remain in Harrisburg he went into the county prison and was locked in the cell-room. But alas to human hopes and promises! No sooner had he spent the night in the prison till he bound himself in rum. Entering a severe attack of *delirium tremens*, the draught for even glasses at the bar before he could be check-ed, and in a few moments afterwards fell in the floor of the bar-room, having taken possession. Here he lay for a day or so in a drunken stupor, surrounded by those who were drinking and suffering for days, living upon the precipice of hell. He soon left the bar-room, quarrelsome, slanderous, unbearable; and the community had him arrested and committed to jail on a charge of criminal conversation and slander.

Mr. Simmons, the keeper of the jail, knowing the individual and his condition, begged that the case might be settled, that the man might be liberated from prison, and that he be gone in nervous spasms as to render his confinement exceedingly uncomfortable to those obliged to reside in the jail. The case was settled, the prosecutor paying the costs.

No sooner was he liberated than he went back to his room, got drunk and recommenced his drunken, vituperative crusade. The whisky spasms returned, and he was in extreme necessary, as the only possible resort and the final remedy, to again put him in confinement, and on last Friday he was brought to this city for the last time, and reincarcerated in the county jail.

Mr Simmons and his family were assiduous in their attentions. Medicine, as directed by the prison physician, was administered once every hour. Everything that could be done to give rest to and restore the unfortunate man's nervous system, was performed with care. The jailer himself, his family and eligible Demons, hobgoblins—anything and everything in the shape of horrors—tore at his cot, crept under it, over it, struck at the wall, and, indeed, experienced all a human being could feel in the most horrible dream. He died this morning, after spending the night in unconsciousness, and the ravings of delirium. His eyes protruded from their sockets, the terrible of fright and over-straining of the muscles.

Thus died a once promising young man. There is no doubt of his death. The physician he was known to be more than or ordinarily skilful. Four years ago he was called upon to perform an interesting surgical operation, under the direction of Dr. Zitzer, and with the surgery he obtained a reputation which started on the terrible sorre which has resulted in his death. He confessed to have had four or five attacks of delirium tremens before reaching here, and pronounced his attacks in the country as merely fits. He was connected by relatives of the best families in the country, and they will be sad indeed to receive the telegram sent to-day by J. B. Ewing, Esq., asking what disposition shall be made of the body.

A SUIT FOR TWO MILLIONS.

Claim Against the Officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Ephraim Williamson has brought suit against John D. Perry and other officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, setting forth that he is the owner of two thousand shares of full paid stock of the company, and that there are three thousand other such shares of the company. That the directors called for assessments on the stock of the company amounting to fifty per cent., and said out those not paying up the assessments. That he paid the money and that he does not know, but he says that the directors have issued certificates for the stock. He claims that on the forfeiture of the other stock, the holders of the three thousand shares will be left possessing only stockholders of the company, and that the directors will be left possessing the road, thirteenths of the railroad. He charges that the directors instead of building the road by their own agents, have let the contract at large profits, made an arrangement to build the road by the Credit Mobilier of America, and by another, of which they were members, turning over the bonds to the Credit Mobilier at ruinous and grants. That their profits by this little arrangement reached two hundred per cent. on the capital stock. The amount that the road has been built 68 miles, and has received subsidies and aid to build it to that point, but for the unlawful act of the directors; that the road constructed, or of a very inferior character, but that they have issued bonds to the amount for $6,500,000, of which J. Edgar Thomson, John Gilfillan, Sidney Dillon and others are interested, and that Dabney, Morgan & Co. are now selling these bonds. He charges that the injunction of the directors has been engaged to create a lien, to be foreclosed to defraud the shareholders of their rights.

The judgment asked is the recognition of the plaintiff's rights as a shareholder, and damages against the directors; an injunction on the sale of any stock or bonds of the company; an account of the profits known to John Shoemaker, Miller & Co., of all their profits on the road, and a decree that the railroad, all securities, moneys and land they have received under their contracts, and have not applied to the proceeds of so much of the last mortgage bonds as has been sold.

Mr. Justice Barnard, of New York, has enjoined the trustees of the new mortgage, and Jay Gould, Morgan & Co., from disposing of any of the bonds or their proceeds till the further order of the court, and has granted an order to show cause why this injunction shall not be continued to match. The high hat of fine straw was also trimmed with black velvet and large veils of Marseilles.

There were many dresses of white piqué trimmed with bands of the finest German embroidery, put on as pleated ruffles, and mounted with sashes of handsome blue, black striped *grosgrain*, with those of the same color as hat of English or Italian straw, trimmed with the laces and ruffles, of mixed boquet of field or garden flowers.

STYLES FOR SARATOGA.

Saratoga is to be very brilliant this season. But it is always the most brilliant season of American watering places. Among the dresses recently prepared for a young married lady sojourning there, was one of light green silk, trimmed with bands of the same shade of green, alternating with ruffles of black lace. The tablier (front breadth) was covered with lace ruffles, headed with ruches of the darker shade of silk. The bodice, cut low, was finished at the back, was also trimmed with lace and ruches.

A short dress of stone colored *batiste* was trimmed with flat bands of the same, and cross cut folds, edged with very narrow double folds of blue silk, stitched like pipings.

A long cascade of white embroidered muslin with open sleeves, was arranged to be worn over a dress of mauve silk. It was considered rash of silk, with fringed ends, was tied over it. The cascade was in deep shape, and edged with Valenciennes ruffles.

A dinner dress consisted of a skirt of black *faille*, trained and bordered with blue satin, edged with a row of black and white lace. Across the front breadth were two bands of blue satin two inches wide, edged on both sides with lace, both black and white but very narrow, the white laid first. This skirt was accompanied with a long *casaque* of blue satin, richly trimmed with black and white lace, cut from the front, with barbes of black and white lace interminged, and a deep fringe.

A charming walking dress is of a new brilliante (Roubaix manufacture.) Roubaix is a small town ten miles from Lyons, and has recently become celebrated for a variety of beautiful fabrics. This brilliante is a pale silk chambry *gaiete*; it trims exquisitely with crimped silk fringe, does not miss easily, and is only $1 50 per yard. The bodice of this dress was cut in two points, and the back, over a second skirt of white China crape, trimmed with white silk fringe.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Union.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Platform adopted by the Reform Convention clearly enunciates the creed of the Republicans of Allegheny. It will stand as a comprehensive and distinct confession of faith throughout the canvass, and carry the party through in triumph. The demand for reform in the civil service, the denunciation of the odious Income Tax, and demand for retrenchment, economy and reform in the affairs of the county, are especially well put. The resolutions strike the key note that will rally the party in support of the most excellent ticket presented by the convention.

THAT the ring politicians felt that the Convention Wednesday would control the result next fall, was clearly shown by the deep interest they took in the nominations, and the attempts they made to influence the delegates. Did they really feel that the Convention was the insignificant affair they have sometimes pretended it was, they would have kept away from it and made no attempt to influence its action. But such was not their feeling and such was not their action. On the contrary they betrayed their anxiety so plainly that no one could fail to observe it. Had they come out and proclaimed in so many words that the ticket of Wednesday's Convention would necessarily be the ticket of the party at the polls, they would not have more distinctly indicated what they felt than was indicated by the interest they manifested in many ways. What the community at large plainly saw and admitted they could not disguise from themselves. In face of all this, however, they will doubtless pretend indifference and decry the Convention. But it will be the indifference of the criminal at the bar with no ground of defense, and whose fate is as certain as the course of justice.

THE CONVENTION AND THE TICKET.

The Reform Convention Wednesday, considered whether as to its numbers, its character or the manner it did the work for which it met, was a great success. When it is considered what opposition the Reform movement met with from the politicians from the moment it was proposed, how outrageous and persistent were the slanderers concerning its motives and strength, how well organized and expert was the enemy with which it had to contend, how short was the time since it began, how that the Convention was at the very season of the year when the rural population are in the midst of harvesting—when we consider these things, and say that the Convention was a great success, it is moderation itself.

The delegates were neither office-holders, office-seekers nor politicians, except in the sense that every American citizen should be a politician. They had but one object in view, and that as noble an object as ever brought citizens together—the good of the great party which carried the country through the war of the rebellion, the elevation of the tone of our politics and the selection for the offices to be filled men possessing every necessary qualification, moral, political and intellectual.

How well the Convention accomplished their object we can safely let the public judge. There need be no fear of the verdict. We know what it will be—THE PROMPT RATIFICATION OF THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION BY THE GREAT BODY OF THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

There are overwhelming reasons for this. For years the party has been ridden and driven like a pack-horse. Its noble principles have annually been bartered away at junk-shop conventions. The Republican organization, in the hands of faithless leaders, has been transformed into a money-making machine. The offices have been regularly given out by a Central Junta, whose decrees, instead of the popular will, have been supreme. These things have driven the people to take the management of the party into their own hands, and the convention of yesterday, with its noble action, are the natural outcome of their first movement. *It is their action, and they will stand by it to the end.*

Let us examine the nominations somewhat in detail: For Congress in the Twenty-second District we have WILLIAM FREW. Major FREW, like very many others of our successful business men, is a self-made man. Not favored in youth, in manhood he has a standing among the foremost for force of character, uprightness and intelligence. When the rebellion broke out he left an extensive and prosperous business to respond to the call of the Government for men. After a short period of service, his business requiring his attention, he made his place good many times by his efforts in raising and equipping troops. He gave liberally—gave thousands—to place and succor men in the field and in aid of numerous organizations connected with the war. Not to the patriotic cause alone has he given, but all good objects have found him a liberal and ready contributor. The cause of education has found him a liberal patron, and Christianity a sincere and constant supporter. To insure the success of the Republican cause he has been not less liberal. He has asked no office. As a recognition of his services and virtues he was placed on the Republican electoral ticket in the GRANT campaign. His present nomination comes to him unsought—probably undesired. He possesses the intelligence and capacity to be a proper representative in Congress of a district second to few in the extent and importance of its interests.

In the Twenty-third Congressional District FELIX R. BRUNOT is nominated, subject to the joint action of the conferees. Mr. BRUNOT as a philanthropist and true Reformer in every field of work, has a national reputation. So great was his zeal for the soldier, sick in hospital or wounded on the field, that in MCCLELLAN'S disastrous Peninsula campaign he refused to fall back with the army, and with heroic devotion remained with our wounded to the last, and with them was taken prisoner. His sympathy for humanity was supreme. Until the war closed, in connection with Sanitary, Christian and Subsistence Commissions, he labored continually with a zeal that did not weary and a patriotism that never ceased to burn. At home we know and honor him for his nobleness and at the same time simplicity of character; for his numberless deeds of goodness; for his public spirit and virtues which have caused him everywhere to be respected. His recent connection with the Indian Commission is in the highest degree honorable and we may say that his services in this connection are highly esteemed by the President and his administration. Mr. BRUNOT has the intellectual qualities, is thoroughly acquainted with the leading questions of the day, and is especially familiar with those in which Pennsylvania has the greatest interest. His district is composed of a portion of Allegheny and of Butler and Armstrong counties. In the former Mr. PUETLS, in the latter Mr. MCJUNKEN is the choice of the Republicans. Which of the three will be the candidate is yet to be decided.

In legislative and county nominations the Convention was scarcely less fortunate. ALEXANDER GORDON, our candidate for Senator, is connected with the coal trade, and is so well known to the entire community that no word from us need be said. An upright citizen and a capable and successful business man, identified for many years with the growth and knowing perfectly the wants of the district, Mr. GORDON will make an intelligent, incorruptible and able Senator.

The Assembly ticket is strong in character, and individual worth, and it is not too much to say that it is the best ever nominated in the county. It is taken from the heart of the community, and in the highest sense is representative of the people and their interests. Messrs. WALTON and WHITE served acceptably to their constituents and with credit to themselves in the last Legislature.

Mr. SHAW, who is our nominee for Commissioner, is a gentleman possessing every qualification for the important station, and his presence on that Board will exert a most wholesome influence. He has long been identified with our local affairs, and will bring to the discharge of his duties ability and unyielding firmness.

Mr. NEELD is favorably known to our citizens as a gentleman of upright character, and as possessing every qualification for the acceptable discharge of the duties of the office.

For Coroner, JURY Commissioner, and Director of the Poor, Messrs. MILLER, FLOYD, and TINDLE are excellent selections.

Here is the ticket, these the nominations. Of them it may be said that in every instance a sound and incorruptible Republican, an upright and capable citizen, has been selected. We have in them all that could be desired. With them we will march to certain victory!

"THE TONGUE A FIRE."

Though Senator SUMNER is undoubtedly a great master of words, he has during his public life been often mastered by them. In the days of slavery it was perhaps well to have a competent person in the Senate to rail at the wrong, and the member from Massachusetts did the work with admirable effectiveness. He characterized the peculiar institution and its devoted adherents in terms strong enough to reflect the abhorrence with which the better portion of the people regarded them. But even in those days it was manifest that Mr. SUMNER understood very imperfectly, if at all, the force of his own language. Borne along by the torrent of his speech he called names and applied epithets of the most insulting import. The emphasis, intonation, gestures, the whole manner of the speaker conveyed the impression of his sincerity and earnestness. People who heard him could not doubt that he had made up his mind for the worst, and was prepared to take and bear the consequences, however unpleasant, of plain speaking so unprecedented and so terrible to its objects. And yet when the persons assailed treated the insults with silent contempt—the only way possible for them according to their known standard of behavior, when the men denounced acted in exact accordance with the principles ascribed to them by the Senator, the surprise of the orator was almost as ludicrous to beholders as it was amazing. From his language and conduct it was apparent that when Mr. SUMNER had referred to the South as a "gigantic brothel," and had described the slave owners as men untinctured with the civilization of their country, he must have used words without any thought of their meaning, or else in a purely Pickwickian sense. He must have thought that the fiery hearted feathered gods of the South instead of being "barbarians" were models of Christian gentleness and forbearance. When he had sneered at their talk about chivalry as mere pretense ridiculous for its inanity, he must have regarded them as highly educated gentlemen who could not fail to overlook the deadly insults which he poured upon them, in admiration of the fine phraseology and classical drapery in which his invective was clothed.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech on the Alabama claims affords another illustration of his subjection to his own eloquence. The avowed object of the performance was to promote peace between England and America. He knew perfectly well that neither country wishes to go to war with the other, and that on our part the consequences of such a conflict are believed to be so terrible that it is contemplated as admissible only as a last resort for the salvation of the national honor. And yet the actual effect of the speech was to produce a condition of feeling which seemed to render war inevitable. A speech intended to advance the interests of peace read like a manifesto of reasons for immediate hostilities. Its language admitted of only one construction. It was a powerful statement of grievances, so expressed as to be most insulting to the nation from whom they had been received and most irritating to the nation by whom they had been endured. Throughout the speech *effect* was carefully studied, and for the sake of popular impression all the principles by which conscientious statesmen are accustomed to regulate their utterances, were disregarded. Mr. SUMNER had his reward. No doctor ever enjoyed such a triumph. The admiration expected on both sides of the sea was extraordinary, and by this result of his effort the Massachusetts Senator was not surprised, though deeply gratified. But he was surprised, as he had often been before, at the evil passions, at the deep resentment kindled by his words. The surprise was quite natural. He had not sought to produce such deplorable effects. His object had been to show his mastery of words and his power of statement. Nor is there any reason to think that his feeling of triumph was at all embittered by the knowledge that the speech so much admired had increased the estrangement between the two countries and complicated the questions to be adjusted.

One is naturally reminded of the great Alabama speech and its effects by the resolutions on the subject of Cuba, offered in the Senate a few days ago by Mr. SUMNER, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Their tenor and language are equally insulting to Spain. The meekest and most feeble nation would regard such an address as an unpardonable outrage—yet Mr. SUMNER proposes that the Government of the United States shall thus approach one of the proudest and most arrogant peoples in the world. But he does not wish to go to war with Spain, and it may be doubted whether he intends anything more than to show his mastery of an elevated and dignified strain of rebuke and admonition.

THE Ring are fighting for dear life—and the spoils of office, which with them are about the same thing. Nothing in the history of our local politics has so much disturbed them as the Independent Republican Movement. Hence they oppose it by every means fair and foul. In one breath they concede that it is formidable and must be respected; the next they deny that it has respectability or strength. Let them continue to act on the latter plan. Let them go ahead with their sham conventions and "set up" candidates. They are invited to the trial. The Reformers are going through to the end—which will be victory. No sensible man will claim that, in such a contest, this will not be the result. With such a ticket as the Reformers will present, where will be found Republicans who will consent to run against it? The Ring have already answered this question among themselves. They know that it will be impossible to frame a ticket that will stand against the nominations of the Reformers. Here is their great trouble. Having managed matters specially to cheat the party into supporting any ticket which by the corrupt system of "marking," which is their "best hold," they might "put through," they all at once find themselves in a situation where it will matter little whom they nominate. So go ahead, gentlemen; the "signs of the times" unmistakably foretell your doom!

A GENTLEMAN, who, though a staunch Republican, is not a politician, writes us as the result of several recent business excursions into different parts of Allegheny county, as follows: "I am persuaded that "the politicians who are recognized as leaders of our party do not sufficiently comprehend the degree of dissatisfaction prevailing in the country districts with the "way things have been managed in our "conventions and the use of power in their "hands. I can assure you that you are altogether within bounds when you declare that not less than three-fourths of "the members of the party, without being "prepared to do much to bring it about, "stand ready to support such a ticket as "the reform movement promises them. "Such nominations as will insure a decided "change for the better will be joyfully hailed by the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny county. It will be useless as well as unwise for "the politicians to attempt to cry down "the movement. For myself I have neither "signed a call nor been active in any. Like "thousands of others, the movement in a "general way has my sympathy, and if it "eventuate in such nominations as I hope "for, they will have my hearty support." This, we are confident, is a perfectly correct representation of the feeling of the party through the county. It corresponds exactly with what reaches us from many sources.

THE grim glee of the "organ" is the best thing known hereabouts since the fellow undertook to perpetrate a joke while the hangman was putting the rope round his neck. It asserts that persons "patroled" certain wards on Saturday without finding the primary elections of the True Republicans. Very likely. That they did not find them, shows how perfect the arrangements were. For years a class of persons have done little else than run primary elections, by "running in" voters, or smashing things generally, as best suited them. It was very natural that quiet Republicans should seek to keep out of the way of this class of patriots, and hold their meetings in peace. The "organ" and its friends looked into "the old places," and because they found no meetings there concluded that no meetings could have been held. Never were leaders more mistaken—one of a series of mistakes which the ringleaders are making in regard to the True Republicans.

THE ring managers should remember that last fall a candidate nominated by a convention (or gathering of Republicans) without a single primary meeting for delegates, received more votes than the regular nominee, with ever so many primary meetings to back him. Let not the leaders delude themselves that the people are not against them, that they are only waiting for a ticket to be set up, the support of which will suitably enable them to manifest this feeling. Drowning men, we know, catch at straws. If men in this extreme situation do reason, they must be startled at finding themselves catching at such frail supports, and conclude at once that they might as well prepare to die decently and without further struggle. And so with the ring, which are just now catching at straws. As with the drowning man, so with them is it about the last thing that takes place before going down for the last time.

THE Chinese labor problem is continually receiving a solution, that is, the Chinese are coming, in companies great and small, to work in our fields and shops, where they readily learn the employments for which they are engaged. With the particulars of the North Adams experiment, by a leading shoe manufacturer, the public are acquainted. One more extensive still is about to be made on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for the construction of which fifteen hundred Celestials have been engaged. They will take the place of negroes, who do not suit for that description of work. We have seen what the North Alabama shoemakers said and did, on the appearance of the Celestials. Let us see what the Georgia negroes will have to say under similar circumstances.

A Dark Picture.

[Doylestown Correspondence of Philadelphia Post.]

In Bucks county there is a large and increasing pauper population of about 25,000, 90 per cent. of which has been brought to degradation and want by intemperance. The revenue of our Commonwealth derived from the various tavern licenses is about $420,000, while the annual cost to the people of the Commonwealth for supporting criminals, paupers, made such by intemperance, is about $2,520,000. What a difference between the revenue derived from liquor licenses and the cost to the people in maintaining criminals and paupers made such by the licensing system. Is the Scripture true, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink?" Is the Christian, the Philanthropist, the Statesman, the Legislator, the Judge, the Jurist, the Lawyer, the Minister, the Doctor, the Editor, the Author, the Teacher, the Parent, the Child, the Husband, the Wife, the Brother, the Sister, the Friend, the Foe, the Rich, the Poor, the Bond, the Free, the Male, the Female, the Old, the Young, the Black, the White, the Red, the Yellow, the Jew, the Gentile, the Catholic, the Protestant, the Infidel, the Universalist, the Unitarian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Lutheran, the Quaker, the Mormon, the Shaker, the Spiritualist, the Mason, the Odd Fellow, the Good Templar, the Sons of Temperance, the Rechabite, the Druid, the Pythian, the Red Man, the Pale Face, the Copperhead, the Democrat, the Republican, the Prohibitionist, the Liberal, the Conservative, the Reformer, the Radical, the Abolitionist, the Secessionist, the Rebel, the Traitor, the Patriot, the Statesman, the Politician, the Office-seeker, the Office-holder, the Office-broker, the Office-buyer, the Office-seller, the Office-trader, the Office-swapper, the Office-thief, the Office-robber, the Office-murderer, the Office-suicide, the Office-hater, the Office-lover, the Office-fool, the Office-knave, the Office-rascal, the Office-villain, the Office-devil, the Office-hell, the Office-heaven, the Office-purgatory, the Office-limbo, the Office-earth, the Office-sea, the Office-air, the Office-fire, the Office-water, the Office-land, the Office-mountain, the Office-valley, the Office-river, the Office-lake, the Office-ocean, the Office-continent, the Office-world, the Office-universe, the Office-God, the Office-Devil, the Office-Trinity, the Office-Unity, the Office-Duality, the Office-Infinity, the Office-Eternity, the Office-Time, the Office-Space, the Office-Matter, the Office-Spirit, the Office-Force, the Office-Motion, the Office-Rest, the Office-Sound, the Office-Silence, the Office-Light, the Office-Darkness, the Office-Heat, the Office-Cold, the Office-Electricity, the Office-Magnetism, the Office-Gravitation, the Office-Cohesion, the Office-Affinity, the Office-Chemistry, the Office-Mechanism, the Office-Astronomy, the Office-Geology, the Office-Botany, the Office-Zoology, the Office-Anthropology, the Office-Psychology, the Office-Ethics, the Office-Logic, the Office-Mathematics, the Office-Physics, the Office-Metaphysics, the Office-Theology, the Office-Pneumatology, the Office-Ontology, the Office-Cosmology, the Office-Nosology, the Office-Pathology, the Office-Therapeutics, the Office-Hygiene, the Office-Obstetrics, the Office-Gynecology, the Office-Pediatrics, the Office-Surgery, the Office-Dentistry, the Office-Ophthalmology, the Office-Otology, the Office-Rhinology, the Office-Laryngology, the Office-Dermatology, the Office-Orthopedy, the Office-Teratology, the Office-Toxicology, the Office-Pharmacy, the Office-Materia Medica, the Office-Medicine, the Office-Law, the Office-Jurisprudence, the Office-Equity, the Office-Admiralty, the Office-Criminal Law, the Office-Civil Law, the Office-Common Law, the Office-Statute Law, the Office-Constitutional Law, the Office-International Law, the Office-Maritime Law, the Office-Military Law, the Office-Martial Law, the Office-Ecclesiastical Law, the Office-Canon Law, the Office-Roman Law, the Office-Feudal Law, the Office-Code Napoleon, the Office-Code Justinian, the Office-Code Lycurgus, the Office-Code Solon, the Office-Code Draco, the Office-Code Moses, the Office-Code Mohammed, the Office-Code Confucius, the Office-Code Buddha, the Office-Code Brahma, the Office-Code Zoroaster, the Office-Code Odin, the Office-Code Thor, the Office-Code Woden, the Office-Code Freya, the Office-Code Hertha, the Office-Code Saturn, the Office-Code Jupiter, the Office-Code Juno, the Office-Code Minerva, the Office-Code Mercury, the Office-Code Venus, the Office-Code Mars, the Office-Code Vulcan, the Office-Code Neptune, the Office-Code Pluto, the Office-Code Proserpine, the Office-Code Ceres, the Office-Code Vesta, the Office-Code Diana, the Office-Code Apollo, the Office-Code Bacchus, the Office-Code Hercules

Weekly Commercial.

SETTLED AT LAST.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY DEFEATED.

A Great Disturbing Element Removed---A Tie Vote.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1870.

The Great Disturbing Element Removed.

That the San Domingo treaty has been got out of the way is a fact in which nearly everybody finds satisfaction. It has done more than all other causes to create and foster bad blood here during the present session of Congress, and has already caused breaches in the Republican ranks that will be a long time in healing. There had been so much talk about San Domingo that most persons say it was wise on the part of the President to get the wishes of Baez put into such a form as would give the Senate a chance to pass upon the question at issue. If he had stopped with making the treaty and laying it before that body, accompanied by his reasons for thinking it had better be ratified, there would scarcely have been a voice to object to his action. Trouble has grown up from the fact that he undertook to use the influence of the great office to get favorable consideration. He no doubt honestly and unintentionally believed it would be a wise step to annex the Island, and there is no need to impugn or question the motives by which the Government has but many of those who favor annexation have objected to the censure of the manner in which he has sought to bring about such a result, and if the country could have been polled on the question of the condition of affairs here it would heartily approve that the treaty was defeated. The annexationists have had three leaders---First Morton, next Cameron, and finally Conkling. The anti-annexationists would probably concede that while Sumner has stood firm as a rock, Mr. Schurz, aided by Ferry, has been the active spirit in marshaling their forces, and he did his work with a vigilance for which he is entitled to the praise of having shrunk the treaty ought to have been defeated. The executive session to day was but little more than an hour long. Morrill finished the argument he began yesterday, and then Schurz and Conkling brought the ready tongues by which they suited in the defeat of the treaty by the following record:

YEAS---Abbott, Brownlow, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Fenton, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Thurman, Vickers and Willey---28.

NAYS---Bateman, Casserly, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Mary land; Harris, Johnson, Kellogg, Pool, Patterson, Maine; Morrill, Vermont; Pool, Patterson, Frelt, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Summner, Thurman, Vickers and Willey---28.

It will be seen by the nomination of this roll that the treaty would have been defeated if every one of the Republicans had refrained from voting, and if the Senate had been full it would still have been thrown over by the Republicans without the aid of the Democratic votes. Four pairs had been arranged to accommodate Senators who were absent from illness, viz: Bayard in the negative with Anthony, and Carpenter in the affirmative; Buckingham in the negative with Sprague, and Howe in the affirmative; Yates in the negative with Pomeroy, and Gilbert in the affirmative, and Kellogg in the negative, with Flanagan and Hamilton, of Texas, in the affirmative. Had the votes of Norton and Trumbull were absent without pair, and Stockton and Saulsbury would not vote. This statement accounts for every member of the Senate. Lewis was counted as for the treaty, and the position of Trumbull was unknown, while sickness has kept Norton away. Trumbull's vote was one expected from here, and no effort was made to learn his views. Counting the thirty-two actually recorded against the treaty, it would have taken twenty-five more than the remaining forty in the Senate to secure ratification.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.

The R. E. Lee Victorious---Time Three Days, Eighteen Hours and Fourteen Minutes---The Trip a Grand Ovation from First to Last Along the River.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.---The steamer Robert E. Lee arrived at 11:25 A. M., three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes from New Orleans, beating the Natchez time on her last trip three hours and forty-five minutes, and the James M. White's time four hours and fifty-five minutes. The Natchez was detained by a heavy fog below Grand Tower, a hundred and twenty-five miles below here, and didn't pass that point until 4 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.---The following is the time of the steamer Robert E. Lee, made to the principal points on the trip, from the steamers log:

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Donaldsonville	---	4	26
Baton Rouge	---	8	22
Red River	---	14	56
Natchez	---	17	11
Grand Gulf	---	22	8
Vicksburg	1		34
Lake Providence	1	5	47
White River	1	16	56
Helena	1	23	23
Memphis	2	6	9
New Madrid	2	19	59
Cairo	3	1	30
St. Louis	3	11	30

The trip was an ovation from first to last along the river. Thousands flocked, even from many miles in the interior, to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannons, pistols, and everything that could be brought into use to give vent to their feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee here was immense, and the hands on the deck was literally with people from Carondolet to the above city, a distance of six miles, and window and house tops along the city front were filled with spectators. No similar event ever caused such an excitement or brought such a crowd. A million dollars probably changed hands on the result of this race. The Natchez was detained by a dense fog below Grand Tower, and had not arrived at 6 P. M.

STATE NEWS.

The *Northeast Star* boasts of having received a head of lettuce from one of its subscribers measuring four feet in circumference.

While walking along on the railroad track at Mechanicsburg on Wednesday last, William Cavon fell in a fainting fit, was struck by a passing train, and killed outright.

The Universalist Church at Titusville held a centennary meeting on Sunday, and raised $6,135 towards paying the indebtedness of the church, which amounts to $7,000. A call will soon be extended to Rev. D. Ballou, of Utica, New York.

It is said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intend to build three hundred coal barges for carrying coal on the Schuylkill Canal.

On Friday last a son of Charles Dum, of Reading, aged three years, fell into the river and was drowned.

Dr. S. P. Brown, who for a number of years was post physician at Philadelphia, and occupied a prominent place as a citizen and physician, died suddenly in that city on Wednesday, while on a visit to some of his patients.

One day last week, says the Bedford *Inquirer*, as our venerable friend Charles McLaughlin was crossing Ray's Mountain, near the old Sprout farm, he came in contact with a large black snake which he managed to cripple, upon which the enraged reptile rapidly advanced toward him, with its head about two feet from the ground, mouth open, and evidently intending to "go for him" in a very ugly manner. Mr. McL. stood his ground until the snake was within range of his iron-speared cane and with a single blow "laid him low." The snake measured nine feet and a half. Considering that Mr. McLaughlin is eighty-seven years of age, and in a crippled state, unable to use his right arm at all, and that he was on the mountain alone, without a gun, succeeded to save his walking stick, we think he had a perilous adventure, and we commend his aim, it would likely have been his last.

The Scranton *Republican* advocates the use of forcible means to suppress Sunday liquor selling in that city, as moral suasion authorities have failed in their efforts, if any they have made.

The population of Brookville, as just taken by the Deputy Marshal, is 1,920, an increase of 561 since 1860. There are 345 dwelling houses, 383 families, and 469 voters.

A man named Sam Poole was lately killed in Asylum township, Bradford county, by a woman. He was attempting to enter her house through the window, and the woman prodded him with an hitchfork, from the wounds of which he died the next day.

The *Bradford Argus* says: I. H. Vanness, of Standing Stone, has a family of seven years old which is farrow, and after going dry five and a half months during the past winter, commenced giving milk again the 14th of May last, and has continued to increase the quantity until the present time---now giving sixteen quarts a day. Such is not a curious freak of nature unheard of in the cow creation.

A sad accident occurred in Gaysport on Friday last, resulting in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Carns, aged sixty-seven years, and wife of Michael Carns. Mrs. Carns, who was quite deaf, attempted to cross the railroad track in front of the freight train, which was coming down the grade, when she was struck by one of the Cambria Iron Company's trucks, and so severely injured as to cause her death in a few hours.

The Lancaster *Express* has the following: An old man about sixty-five years of age, named Joseph Manga, one of those characters constantly wandering about the country without a home and without an object, and commonly known as "tramps," was picked up in East Earl Township on Tuesday morning and brought to the County Alms House, and placed in the building usually reserved for such persons. He was so filthy and so covered with vermin that no person in the neighborhood where he was found would permit him to approach the house. At the hospital he was stripped of his clothing and washed, and when there was found upon his person, tied up in little bags, which were enweloped in an old cotton pocket handkerchief, three hundred and fifty dollars in gold, in two dollar pieces, five dollars, two and a half dollars and one dollar pieces; also eighty-five dollars in silver, in one dollar, fifty cent, twenty-five cent and ten cent pieces, and twenty-five dollars in an old pocket-book in paper currency---in all about three hundred and fifty dollars. The bags containing the coin, as well as the coin itself, were covered with vermin. The coin is all dated 1869, and some of the pieces, both gold and silver, bear date as late as 1870.

A York paper tells a story of the seventh son of a family in that place, who was apprenticed to a carpenter at Logansville. He was recently startled by a supernatural presence in his bedroom, who represented that he had watched over him from his infancy, and that the time had come to make an extraordinary revelation, a work appointed for him to accomplish. At a certain place he was to dig, when he should find that which was intended for him. He was carefully assured that no harm should come to him if he would but obey orders. The lad accompanied him on the queer visitant, and started home to ask the advice of his parents. They consoled him in following the directions of his mysterious visitor, and he started for the place designated. On the road he met a man, to whom he explained his errand. They insisted on accompanying him, and were prostrated in awe on learning that a supernatural assemblage for some time. Arrived at his destination, the boy found, upon digging, a golden key, and on going lower, a box which the golden key alone would open. He was told that the box is to be placed in a church and at the end of seven years it is to be opened before the assembled congregation, when all would be found written upon the paper inside and the whole of the mystery will be solved. Whatever he saw or heard besides these things he is not permitted to tell. May we live to see the mystery explained.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1870.

The New York *Herald* gives the following financial "look out": "The signs all favor the belief that the interest to the Western and Southern demand for money in the fall to move the grain and cotton crops capital will be concentrated to so great an extent in the metropolis that money will be a drag in the market, and that borrowers will be able to make what terms they please for its use in call loans. It is evident that in such a situation a great deal of the interest derived on capital of this street will find its way into Government bonds, which are peculiarly attractive in presenting not less than six per cent. interest, the only question being the extent to temporary holders shall be able to sell in the fall in time to escape any reaction likely to carry prices below those at which the investments were made. At the same time foreign governments would ordinarily have the effect of bringing bonds from Europe. But there was an exception to this movement lately, when, despite the sudden rise from last week, London advanced only three-quarters per cent. in the enlarged speculative feeling at the Stock Exchange, where the bullish element is strongly in the ascendant, there is a lingering disposition to link Southern securities with cotton, however, are seeking to disconnect the two markets, and they point very logically to the fact that had the Ketchum-Bodge speculation for a rise taken hold of stocks only it would have been a complete success. As it was, it was saved from being a disastrous failure by the success which attended the venture outside of gold. In connection with this subject we refer to the reminder that the price of gold had nearly ceased to be a factor of domestic values as compared with prices before the war. We instanced the fact that various articles of clothing were now twice or thrice the price of olden times, while the premium on gold was only about thirty per cent. Since the time those observations were made, gold has fallen from 128 to 114¼, while stocks have risen ten to twenty per cent. For instance, New York Central advanced from 96 to 102¾, Central from 81 to 90, Lake Shore from 85 to 103¾, Northwestern from 68 to 74¾, Fort Wayne from 91 to 108, and Rock Island from 102 to 120, while gold in the same time has declined from 120 to 114¼. From the above facts we are convinced the position of gold values from domestic values that we took care to Record our readers against any engagements or contracts for future operations based upon the expectation of a reaction of the latter to the former. We pointed out that the immense volume of currency---$500,000,000 the taxes and other resulting from domestic prices above the gold standard. Those of our readers who, upon perusing our remarks, sold gold short at 120, an I bought stocks at the ruling prices, were large gainers both ways, although they are having to meet the enormous sales of finance would have had us believe that the decline in the former was the beginning of a universal panic. Were it not that Ben. Butler has ceased to be an authority, we should quote the fact that he is still actually in our country has a currency and values of its own and that it is time we cut loose from the standard of London and made one for ourselves. When we have done this we shall stop gold speculation and place business on an unshifting platform of values. The "bulls" on gold, accompanied by those who loose from gold in their present summer campaign, but unconsciously to themselves, for the reason above cited. Gold is in fact a merchantable commodity, and will be wanted any longer. If we have not cotton and produce enough we ship gold to Europe, which makes dearer just as much as we ship it. Gold is no dearer the more demand there is for it. It has been the feeling of speculators and businessmen exports the past year have lessened the demand for it. Should gold go to par it would only swell the volume of the currency and create an advance in domestic prices up to a certain point. It was the expansion of specie payments in England, after the long suspension from 1794 to the close of the great Continental war, that led to all the wild speculation which ended with the bursting of the South Sea bubble. England suddenly found herself inundated with money. The gold and silver in circulation suddenly, and, with the paper money, made so vast a volume of currency and made money so cheap that speculation ran mad---not, of course, that our modern good sense will suffer us to imitate this extravagance. We are of those who believe that specie payments in this country will be the signal for the revival and increase of activity. We are reported sales at the following: No. 1 $2%@2⅞ barrel; No. 2 large $%; No. 3 large $⅞@1; medium $1@1⅛; small $1@1⅛. In kills---No. 1 $2; No. 2 $1 25@1 50; Lake herring $4 12; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Pearl at 5½@5¾.

FEATHERS---The market was quiet, but prices were nominally firmer. Sales were reported in the trade at 80@85 ₱ lb.

COTTON---The demand for most descriptions has fallen off. This, however, is no more than is expected when the season is taken into consideration. Sales are held firmly, and for desirable descriptions have undergone no change. The current rates were:

SUGARS---Hards, crushed and granulated 10¼@10½; powdered 10¼@10⅜; coffee 9@9⅜; Hoffee extra C 12¾@12⅞; yellow 9@9⅝. New Orleans---stock limited; sales at 10¾@11⅝; 11½@12; fair to prime 9¾@10¾; choice 10¾; Porto Rico 10¾@11⅝; Havanna, in boxes, 11½@12c. Molasses sugars 9¾@10⅝ per lb.

MOLASSES---Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 60@70c per gallon.

WHISKY---Sales in bond over 2, Elder's, or H. & E. rytus, 86c; white honey drips, 86c; silver drips, 86c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ₱ gal.

RICE---Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 5¾ ₱ lb.

COFFEES---Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime to fancy, 22@25c; choice, 25@26c; Java 28c.

TEAS---In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial $1 50@1 80; Oolong $1 25; Souchong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Soo Chong 90c@$1 20 ₱ lb.

STARCH---Pearl at 6½c; Salts Gloss 11¼@c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES---The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 10c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD---Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

SAPONIFIER---Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons---six dozen case at $7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS---The market has undergone no change in the past week. There is a little excitement during the forenoon, but it soon passed away, and things settled down to their old position. The first receipts of oil by river for some days arrived in yesterday, amounting to 1,085 barrels. The market, however, is well supplied.

CRUDE.

The sales were limited and prices unsettled. The nominal rates were: July 2c; August 11½@12c; September, 12@12½c. Future deliveries were rejected. Prices irregular.

Sales 2,000 bbls spot.
Sales 3,000 bbls, in waterway.
Sales 3,000 bbls, S. O., July.
Sales 3,000 bbls, S. O., July, 40@45 gravity.

REFINED.

The market has undergone but little change, opening firm, but closing dull. The nominal rates were: Spot, 27½c; first half July, 27½c; August, 27½c; future delivery not wanted. July opened at 27½c, but declined to a small extent. Sales 1,500 bbls, first half July, at 27½c; 1,500 bbls, first half August, at 27½c; 3,000 bbls, last half July, at 27½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 6.---The *Herald* says: The market to-day showed great inactivity, with but few purchases. Holders of oil are not warranted to give way from present figures, but are inclined to ask for more than ruling rates. The supply of crude is disposed of, and the only oil coming in is from the tanks of refiners. The market continues dull, with more sellers than buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.---Market quiet but firm; 500 bbls sold at 18½c; crude in shipping order sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls at 9½c; 1,000 bbls tank sold at 9½c; refined at $1 40. Refined quoted at 27½c; sales of 1,500 at 27½c, and 1,000 bbls on private terms; 2,000 bbls delphia delivery steady; market with small inquiry; sales of 500 bbls refined S. W. for July at 27½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 6.---Market very quiet and firm; upper road $5 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 6.---Market quiet and firm at $5 75@$6 00.

ROUSEVILLE, July 6.---Market active; offering $4 25; asking $4 50@5 00.

FLORA---The market was dull, and we could not discover any improvement. The receipts were very liable, and the rates to trade are: *** Green band in bbls ₱ bbl; sacks $2 75; ** extra family $2 60 in bbls and in sacks; * extra family $2 60 in bbls and $2 40 in sacks; fancy brands from ---- to ---- in bbls and in sacks; Winfred mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. The store rates were: Good standard brands $5 75@6 00@6 50; fine flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 75@7 00; winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50. The choicest flour Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7 50@8 00. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted: *** 25@26 50; ** 23@24 50; * 22@23 50; 25@50c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls, with 25@50c. off in sacks.

LARD---In moderate demand; sales of 100 bbls at 9½@9⅝c; 1 extra at $1 25@1 2; No. 2 at 80c per gallon.

POTATOES---The old crop is disappearing and the large receipts of new are selling at 75c ₱ bu. Mockasins $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

MOLASSES---Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 60@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS---Sales in barrels at 75c; Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 86c; white honey drips, 86c; silver drips, 86c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ₱ gal.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE DANGER OF APATHY.

Indolence or apathy in the people is the root of the evils under which we suffer to-day and to which we are called to apply a remedy. It is the hereditary, almost irresistable tendency to let things alone, to allow the eager, the ambitious, the avaricious, the grasping members of the community to think for us and control public affairs according to their own good pleasure and for their own advantage. As history shows, this has always been the course of events in democracies, and in the case of all of them the issue has been the same. They have perished by internal corruption. The indolent citizens have at length been glad to find refuge from their demagogues in the domination of a despot, whether of their own making or invited in from without. So uniform has this experience been, so conclusive is the induction in favor of a like result for us, that no well informed person has ever hoped for the triumph of the American political experiment except on the ground of advantages never enjoyed by Republicans before. Apart from these advantages, the elements of the problem which we have to solve are the same as ever. Its difficulties are just as great. Each citizen is at the same time a sovereign and a subject with the old antagonism between their duties. In fact this proposition, or rather the fact which it describes, is the source of all our dangers. It is, perhaps, easy for some persons to do the work of a sovereign, and the duties of a subject do not present overwhelming difficulties. But to unite the offices of both characters in one person and faithfully to fulfil them, who is equal to these things? They are, however, imposed upon every American citizen, and the failure on the part of the people adequately to sustain the two-fold relation must involve the degradation, if not the destruction of the Republic. We see that the same causes are at work among us which have proved so disastrous in the history of other republics. Too many are eager to sink as much as possible, if not entirely, the part of subject and usurp to themselves that of sovereign. In despair of becoming sole monarchs, we see several or many of this class combining in a clique or ring to form a little royal party or joint sovereignty. It is astonishing with what success these comfortable arrangements are made, and through how many long years their rule is occasionally prolonged. And not less astonishing is the illusion by which such cliques frequently persuade themselves that their power rests on some sort of prescriptive or hereditary foundation, almost as sacred as "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." A natural result of this illusion is the notion so common among the class that, in virtue of their indefeasible prerogatives, it being treason to oppose them, all means, however corrupt, of maintaining their position, are sanctioned by the excellence of the end. In the spirit of the bramble's speech in JOTHAM'S famous fable, they say to their fellow-citizens, "Come and put your trust in my shadow; and *if not, let fire come out of the bramble, and devour the cedars of Lebanon.*"

Then, on the other hand, there are too many citizens who, intent to be mere subjects, abdicate their sovereignty. To assign the various reasons by which they are influenced would occupy much space. One is absorbed in his merchandise, another in his farm, another in the stock market. Some think from the degree of publicity which is the consequence of participation in public affairs. Others are fastidious and fear the contact of the masses, while still others are proud and dread the exercise of "the gift of familiarity" to which they are in danger of exposing themselves in the assemblies of the people. But perhaps a still larger number are deterred from taking the part which becomes them in public affairs by the conviction that it is in vain to resist the current, that the "bramble" is firmly seated on his throne, and that his overthrow is impossible without using the agencies through which it was raised. By whatever motives moved, it is a deplorable fact that too many citizens, satisfied with one half their birthright, renounce, or abstain from exercising the other. They are subjects, not sovereigns. But this divorce of parts that ought to go together, this conflict of characters or duties, is the very failure of public virtue which, unless remedied, must ruin us. MONTESQUIEU long ago in his "Spirit of Laws" pointed out the necessity of virtue in a Republic, though admitting that it might be dispensed with in a monarchy. Of course the essence of political virtue is self-abnegation, the preference of the public interest to one's own advantage or comfort. We need not say that the most splendid exemplification of the quality ever seen was exhibited in this country during our late war. But the need of it has not passed away with the cessation of rebellion. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Throughout the country corruption in many forms is rampant and fast becoming uncontrollable. In fact we are now passing through one of those crises from which our prosperity or our ruin may be dated. The most effectual way to combat corruption elsewhere is to combat it at home. The people of Allegheny county have uttered a voice which has arrested the attention of the entire State, and given hope to those who were ready to despair of the Republic. It still remains for us to act: to act with a firmness and decision which shall leave no room for doubt as to our resolve to persist in well doing. DAGON has been wounded, but he is not dead. His vitality is great, and he has adherents everywhere in the State bound to his worship by many favors in the past, and by hopes still more abundant favors in the future. No other calamity so great could befall the State of Pennsylvania as his continuance in power. The prevention of that woe would by itself be sufficient to prompt our action. But this object is only a part of the work of cleansing to be done. The unhappy clique who have so long controlled the affairs of the county for their own advantage, must be taught that they owe their power wholly to the apathetic neglect of the people. The lesson will be useful beyond our own borders. For we confidently believe that it is only for a time that the intelligence and virtue of American citizens anywhere can with impunity be set at defiance, and that if they ever subnit to the jurisdiction of King Bramble, it is because their folly for a season has forget the privileges and duties of their birthright. They may be indolent and like to let things go "as it may please the pigs," but once assured of their danger, they promptly resume their abdicated sovereignty.

CHINESE LABOR

People who have been permitted to get a near view of the Chinese shoemakers lately brought into North Adams, Massachusetts, have been much impressed with their appearance and ways. They are all young, with bright eyes and cheerful faces, cleanly in their habits and exceedingly vivacious in their manners. Even well informed New Englanders were hardly prepared to see such traits in a lot of Pagans fresh from Heathendom. But the circumstances just mentioned were less surprising than some other traits displayed by the new comers. Their friendly behavior towards one another, their manifest delight in the kind approaches of the inhabitants of the land, their indifference to sensual indulgence, and their eagerness to learn not only the trade by which they are to live, but the new language spoken around them, are said to have caused much astonishment and some perplexity among the residents of North Adams. Youthful heathen shoemakers, eagerly taking advantage of the first moments of leisure from work to be busy with study, and keeping diaries of their thoughts and observations, are phenomena utterly inconsistent with the cherished notions of many very intelligent persons. There was a time when such phenomena would have been ascribed to some strange illusion, which could result in nothing better than the confusion of truth with error. But we live in an age which recognizes and submits to facts, and "it goes without saying" that the young Chinese have already many zealous friends among their neighbors determined to secure them the enjoyment of their rights.

As to the right of the Celestial to come to this country and labor for a maintenance there can be no doubt. No one at the present day will contend that the people of the United States are invested with such a control of the land that they may justly exclude from it foreigners who choose to make it their abode, if they comply with its laws. Indeed, it is a boast with us that America is a land of refuge for other nations whether oppressed by despotism, or distressed by excessive population. And as to the Chinese in particular, their right of emigration and settlement among us has been formally conceded by treaty. If left to its natural development, the effects of the transfer of population from China to this country are, perhaps, not to be dreaded. The Government and customs of China impose so many and powerful restrictions upon emigration that the number who shall voluntarily come to our shores is not likely to be great enough to cause much embarrassment. Under the operation of American institutions they will doubtless be gradually christianized and raised to the general level of American civilization. Should they come in families, as seems possible, the second generation is certain to be Americanized, though the adult emigrants may not undergo much change. With respect to the consequences of the introduction of the cheap labor of Asia, the economical disturbance which already excites so much disgust and violence in certain quarters, can be only temporary. It may continue long enough to secure the completion of some of the great works necessary to the development of the industry of the country.

But the contract system, or the introduction of Chinese, whether to work as day laborers or as mechanics for an agreed upon term of years on condition of being sent home at the expiration of the engagement is not emigration. In the East the system is known to have caused fearful oppression and wrong of various kinds, and like all slavery, it is very unjust to the free laborers of the West. The capitalist seeks out persons who may not have thought of leaving their own country—and, taking advantage of their poverty and ignorance, induces them to make an engagement highly advantageous to himself. Though they may eagerly embrace his offer, they are deceived, and seldom fail to discover the deception soon after they begin to fulfil the contract into which they have entered. The introduction of such a system into America seems an insult to our history and institutions. In the case of the shoemakers they call it competition, but this is a misapplication of a respectable word. Men so shrewd and intelligent as the young Chinese of North Adams after mastering the shoemaking art, are likely to make discoveries regarding the value of skilled labor in this country which may seriously disturb their equanimity in the fulfilment of their contracts. It will not be surprising if they join the St. Crispins, in a strike for higher wages. However this may be, mechanics are everywhere much irritated on account of the North Adams experiment, and strong influence is exerted in Washington in favor of Congressional interference to prevent its repetition in other places. The question is certainly one of great importance whether a contract of the sort by which these Asiatic laborers are engaged, ought to be valid in law.

BEGGING FOR A KING.

Readers remember the telegraphic statement concerning a speech delivered some time ago in the Cortes, by General PRIM, in which he gave an account of his labors in the effort to find a suitable person on whom to place the crown of Spain. In fact, the speech was a history of his travels in search of a King. It was a very remarkable performance in several respects. It was remarkable as an illustration of the unreserve with which the high matters of state-craft are spoken of at present in that land of royal arrogance and sacred traditions; and perhaps it was not less remarkable on account of the conclusions which the President of the Council was compelled to make, of failure to accomplish the object of his research. Mr. JOHN LEMOINE, one of the editorial staff of the *Journal des Debats*, heard the speech, and, in a long letter addressed to his paper, has given a report of some of its most interesting passages. The views we thus get of the difficulties and disappointments encountered by General PRIM, are not the less interesting because we know the result of his search.

In the beginning of his discourse the General declared that in the weariness days of his exile, while he and his friends were laboring for the overthrow of the dynasty, nothing seemed easier than to replace it with another, but experience had proved to them all that it is not easy to make a King. This remark was applauded by CASTELAR, when PRIM added that it is still more difficult to make a Republic in a country in which there are no Republicans.

The first person to whom application was made to become ruler of Spain was old FERDINAND of Portugal, the father of the present King of that country. He positively declined the honor. The House of Savoy was next applied to. VICTOR EMANUEL was pleased with the proposal, and did what he could to secure success to the application. The Duke of AOSTA, of this family, refused peremptorily, whereupon the Duke of GENOA became the object of choice. He was at college in England. It was necessary to get the consent of his mother, and she was frightened by the representations of the people about her. General PRIM raised a laugh in the Cortes by repeating the words used by one of the counsellors who urged the Duchess to refuse the Spanish crown for her son: "Madame, if you send your child into Spain, pray for your child!" General PRIM declared that even this third failure had not discouraged him, and that he applied with good hope to a fourth candidate. This was a Prince of Hohenzollern. The negotiation went on prosperously, and an eminent statesman interested in the Prince's family went to Madrid as a scout to find out what prospect there was of a quiet reign. He was favorably impressed by what he saw, but unfortunately he attended the meeting of the Cortes on the evening of St. JOSEPH'S day, when the rupture took place between PRIM and the Liberal faction. This stormy and violent scene had the effect of frightening the German counsellor, who precipitately returned to the Prince and advised him not to accept the throne. However, fresh representations and more pressing urgency induced the Prince's family to send another counsellor to Madrid. Perhaps the first was unduly timid, and the other might take a more cheerful view of the situation. But alas! as PRIM said, there seemed to be some fatality in it; the second scout arrived in Spain in the midst of the insurrection in Barcelona! He, too, was frightened, and made up his mind that it would never do to risk the prince in so perilous a position. The consequence was that in fifteen days General PRIM received a polite though decisive refusal from the fourth person to whom he had offered the Spanish crown. In all this search for a king General PRIM was acting by authority of the Cortes, he having been invested with full powers for the purpose.

RUNNING the Republican party to make money, is one of the offences with which the Ring managers stand charged before the people. Proof to sustain it is in every man's familiarity with local political history for the past ten years—not to go farther back. Nothing is more notorious than that the offices have been regularly parceled out among the leaders and their favorites, who, though members of the party might choose a majority of delegates to nominating conventions favorable to other and better candidates, have always been equal to the task of bargaining or "marking" them out. The salaries of the local offices, aggregating probably not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the Ring have long considered as belonging to themselves. It has been their business from one year's end to another to "set up" candidates and "put through" nominations. Scores of readers of this know how true it is. They have seen conventions turned inside out, without ever being able to detect though morally certain of the mysterious influence, whereby it was done. Candidates for the Legislature have usually been selected either in payment of debts previously contracted at home, or for some object to be consummated at Harrisburg. Even now nothing is desired so much as a delegation from Allegheny that will support MR. MACKEY for State Treasurer; and it is to this end that Legislative candidates are being "set up" all over the State. If the Legislature, when the time comes, after due deliberation, shall conclude that the welfare of the State will be promoted by the selection of MR. MACKEY, on account of his peculiar qualifications contrasted with others willing to accept the office, we shall not only be content but approve of the action. But running the party, primary meetings and conventions so as to make sure of an office for this or any man, we protest against. With such a state of things Republican principles and proper qualifications for office amount to nothing. Everything is centered in one man, whose chief aim is an office for the sake of the emoluments and the power it confers on him The True Republicans, so far as Allegheny is concerned, propose to reform all this by presenting a ticket not only for the Legislature, but for all the offices to be filled at the ensuing election. This action has been taken in response to a demand so extensive that the ticket, if it shall come fully up—as we have no doubt it will—to the general desire, its election will be assured from the moment of its promulgation. Already may it be said, that for the present, running the Republican party here to make money is at an end.

THE True Republicans will meet to-morrow in their several districts and wards, and appoint delegates to the Convention which will meet at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday next, the 6th day of July. That Convention will be charged with the duty of nominating candidates to be supported by the Republicans of Allegheny county at the ensuing fall election. No political movement has for years occurred in this county that has attracted so much attention as this,—certainly nothing of the kind has occurred more important to the Republican party, for whose welfare and that of the public it has been undertaken. No mere personal motives or interested objects of any kind have prompted it; it comes purely as the result of causes that could not longer be resisted. The uninterrupted possession of power by one set of political leaders is almost certain to eventuate in resistance to its corrupt and arbitrary exercise. When leadership degenerates into dictatorship the people have no alternative but to take the power into their own hands. When money making becomes the motive for leading a party, on the party itself is thrown the high duty of readjusting its organization that public confidence be not withdrawn and the adversary come to power. The present movement has this in view, and the favor with which it is everywhere received proves that it was started not a moment too soon. Conceived in no factious spirit or interest other than that to which the moral and political sentiment of the masses gives a ready response, it possesses at the outset all the elements of success. On the one side are arrayed the mass of Republicans of the county, on the other the money-making leaders, who have come to regard the offices and the emoluments thereof as their peculiar inheritance. No fact is better know than that for years nominations have been made by which men use their private property, whereby the party organization has been prostituted to base uses, Republican principles subordinated to personal interest, and the members of the party harnessed to a huge machine and driven wherever and at whatever pace it suited those having the exclusive possession of the reins. We state this in moderation; and it is a simple truth that the vast majority of the Republicans of Allegheny desire nothing of a political nature so much as nominations that embody high moral and political principle, with a corresponding degree of ability. This desire the independent movement will not disappoint. If the places in the field that will fully satisfy the public demand, and it is no exaggeration to say that it will be supported by the great body of the Republican voters of the county.

THREATENED FAMINE IN FRANCE.

Efforts of the Government to Avert It—Discouraging Crop Prospect.

The people of France are at present engaged in an unequal contest with that gaunt monster famine, who threatens to do greater injury to the Empire than a negative vote on the plebiscite could possibly have accomplished. While the people—that is the masses—are deeply concerned, the Government looks forward to the threatened calamity with fear and anxiety, knowing full well that nothing else is required to cause riots, revolutions and social disturbances, than hunger. The French people particularly are given to outbreaks when so disposed, and the Government knows full well, they attribute all their misfortunes to the Government and their successes to themselves. This is doubtless a peculiarity which years of good government cannot efface. Poor crops owing to the continued drouth, have failed in many parts of the country, and in many instances the farmers are killing their cattle from a scarcity of food. The price of Hay is at such an exhorbitant price that none but agriculturists of large means can afford to purchase it. In the Corps Legislatif, a few days since, urgent appeals were made to the Government by M. Cornelle and other Deputies, to see that the orders issued to allow cattle to browse in the forests of the State and the Crown lands in which they are pasturing, that, owing to the persistent drouth and the intense heat which accompanied it, the animals were literally perishing of hunger, close to the forests in which they were allowed to go to waste without profiting any one.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: If the grain crops in the United States should fall short and be of inferior quality as some of the New York papers represent, the exportation from your side will be very large, and the balance of trade will be so considerably in your favor that you will soon be enabled to return to specie payment.

It is not from France merely that the drouth is likely to create a large demand upon your cereal resources. The news received from Spain to-day in this connection is very bad. In the Province of Andalusia, the chief of the crops owing to the continued drouth, have failed in many parts of the country, and in many instances the farmers are killing their cattle from a scarcity of food. The price of Hay is at such an exhorbitant price that none but agriculturists of large means can afford to purchase it. In the Corps Legislatif, a few days since, urgent appeals were made to the Government by M. Cornelle and other Deputies, to see that the orders issued to allow cattle to browse in the forests of the State and the Crown lands in which they are pasturing, that, owing to the persistent drouth and the intense heat which accompanied it;